



Year 11 History: Edexcel GCSE History
Paper 2: Superpower relations
Key Topic Two: The Cold War crises 1958-70

Ad Astra

How does this unit link to prior learning?

Year 7
Power and control

Year 8
Empire.
Democracy

Year 9
Communism and
the Cold War.

Year 10
Western Front
Communism in Weimar
Germany

What will you be learning about?

Cold war crisis over Berlin that led to the building of the Berlin Wall.
Growing influence of the Soviet union on Cuba resulting in the Cuban Missile Crisis.
Czechoslovakia's attempts for greater freedoms and the Soviet Invasion to reestablish control.

Key Focus

The key focus for this exam paper is your ability to select accurate and relevant information about the importance and consequences of events. You also needs to be able to provide a chronological narrative of the start, development and end of key events.

We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:

1. Berlin Wall: Why did Khrushchev build the Berlin Wall?

RAG

2. Reaction to the Wall: What was the response the Berlin Wall?

3. Cuban Revolution: Why does the Cuban revolution create a crisis?

4. Cuban Missile Crisis: How did the world get close to a nuclear war?

5. Cuban Missile Crisis: What were the consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

RAG

6, Prague Spring: What was the importance of the Prague Spring?

7. Brezhnev Doctrine: How did the USSR and the rest of the World respond to Prague Springs?

How will this unit help you in the future?

Year 10 and Year 11

Develop understanding of significance and consequences.

<p>Why did Khrushchev build the Berlin Wall?</p> <p>Brain Drain: term for losing intelligent skilled workers professionals like engineers, doctors and scientists.</p> <p>Defect: Abandon one's country or cause for another.</p> <p>Berlin Ultimatum: Khrushchev gave the west 6 months to withdraw their troops from West Berlin.</p> <p>Summit: Meeting of leaders to discuss important issues.</p>	<p>What were the consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis?</p> <p>Quarantine: Isolation to prevent spread of disease or ideas.</p> <p>Brinkmanship: Pushing dangerous events to the verge of conflict.</p> <p>Hawkes: Kennedy's advisors arguing for military action.</p> <p>Doves: Kennedy's advisors arguing for a diplomatic solution.</p> <p>Hotline: Direct communication link between leaders.</p>
<p>What was the response the Berlin Wall?</p> <p>Kennedy: President of USA from 1961</p> <p>Ich bin ein Berliner: quote from Kennedy's 1963 speech in West Berlin.</p>	<p>What was the importance of the Prague Spring?</p> <p>Socialism: Economic system with shared ownership and welfare.</p> <p>Dubcek: leader of Czechoslovakia during the Prague spring.</p> <p>Brezhnev: New leader of the USSR after Khrushchev.</p>
<p>Why does the Cuban revolution create a crisis?</p> <p>Fidel Castro: leader of Cuba from 1959 after the revolution.</p> <p>Batista: Us supported leader of Cuba before the revolution.</p> <p>Embargo: Official ban on trade with a particular country.</p> <p>Exile: Forced absence from one's country.</p> <p>CIA: US agency for international intelligence and espionage.</p>	<p>What was the Brezhnev Doctrine?</p> <p>Warsaw Pact: defensive military alliance led by the USSR</p> <p>Doctrine: Government ideas or policies.</p>
<p>How did the world get close to a nuclear war?</p> <p>Quarantine: Naval blockade</p> <p>MAD: Mutually Assured Destruction</p> <p>U2 Plane: American Spy plane</p>	